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CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 22, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report for the district under my command, for the week ended July 20, 1901:

Twenty deaths have occurred in this city, 6 of which occurred in the civil hospital. The following statement shows causes of deaths in city and in hospital: Tuberculosis, 2; typho malaria, 2; locomotor ataxia, 1; diabetes, 1; enterocolitis, 1; nephritis, 1; rickets, 1; alcoholism, 1; death by drowning, 1; paludism, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; enteritis, chronic, 1; bronchitis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; old age, 1; endocarditis, 1; gangrene of the lungs, 1; heart failure, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 26.07.

The case of yellow fever reported July 15, in the person of Luis Fernandez Garcia, isolated at the lazaretto, according to daily reports is gradually improving.

The second case, that of Gumersindo Gomez Perez, reported July 19, is isolated in Spanish lazaretto, and I am informed daily of his condition; the disease running its natural course. The premises occupied by patients were thoroughly disinfected in both cases.

Seven vessels have been inspected and passed, 11 admitted without inspection, 18 bills of health issued to vessels leaving Cienfuegos, 29 health certificates have been issued passengers leaving Cienfuegos, and 43 pieces of baggage inspected prior to embarkation. The steamship *Niceto* was disinfected prior to departure for New Orleans.

Casilda.—Acting Asst. Surg. Alejandro Cantero made no report.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths in that port; no contagious diseases; 5 vessels inspected and passed and no bills of health issued.

Respectfully,

EDWARD F. NUNEZ,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana—From Santiago de las Vegas—The 2 cases of yellow fever at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, CUBA, *July 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station for the week ended July 20, 1901:

There have been no cases of yellow fever and no deaths from the disease reported in the city of Havana for the week. On the 19th instant Maj. W. C. Gorgas, surgeon United States Army, chief sanitary officer, reported 4 cases of yellow fever from Santiago de las Vegas, and as they originated outside of Havana they will not be carried on the report against this city.

Owing to the fact that cases of yellow fever have been drifting into Havana from Santiago de las Vegas, distant 20 miles from this city, and as the sanitary condition of the surrounding country is required in the preparation of bills of health, Acting Asst. Surg. E. F. McConnell was detailed to make an inspection of Santiago de las Vegas and obtain as much information as possible. A copy of his report is inclosed herewith.

Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco is now under instruction at this station. His duties at Caibarien are being performed by Acting Assistant Surgeon Giralt, who was detailed for that purpose.

Acting Asst. Surg. E. F. Nunez, temporarily in charge of the Cienfuegos Quarantine Station, reported 2 cases of yellow fever in that city. Copies of his reports are herewith inclosed.

Acting Asst. Surg. F. E. Menocal reports that 2 health certificates were issued to passengers sailing for Santiago, baggage to be disinfected. Three health certificates were issued to passengers bound for Porto Rico, via Santiago de Cuba, who arrived on the 19th instant from Vera Cruz. They presented successful vaccination marks, and their baggage was labeled to be disinfected at Santiago.

I inclose the usual mortuary and other statistics for the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended July 20, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Passengers inspected	277
Immunes examined for immunity and accepted.....	99
Immunes examined for immunity and rejected.....	11
Total	387

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected.....	789
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected.. ..	561
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	263
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected.....	424
Total	2,037
Vaccination certificates issued.....	7
Persons vaccinated....	1

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage disinfected.....	183
Express disinfected.....	3
Freight disinfected.....	26
Total	212
Baggage inspected and passed.....	454
Express inspected and passed.....	36
Freight inspected and passed.....	613
To be disinfected.....	28
Total.....	1,131
Total number of pieces handled.....	1,343

DISINFECTING STEAMER SANATOR.

Vessels disinfected.....	5
Vessels partially disinfected.....	3
Viveros disinfected.....	12
Crew's baggage disinfected.....	622
Crews inspected.....	204

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Tuberculosis	17	Enteric fever	2
Enteritis	11	Malarial fever	2
Pneumonia	5	Total number deaths from all causes..	128

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Passengers arrived from Mexican ports.....	57
Taken to detention camp.....	38

No cases of sickness occurred during the stay of any of these passengers who were detained to complete five days from port of departure.

Report on Santiago de las Vegas.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 23, 1901.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the 20th instant, I proceeded to Santiago de las Vegas, and have the honor to submit the following report upon the sanitary condition of that town:

Santiago de las Vegas is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants (of whom 600 are nonimmunes), located on the line of the United Western Railway, 20 kilometers from Havana, and connected also with that city by a highway. The town is in a large tobacco district and the population depends mainly on that industry for a livelihood. The inhabitants are very poor, living in small, overcrowded, badly lighted houses amidst great squalor and filth. There are no sewers. The latrines empty into pits and cesspools. These becoming filled are abandoned and new ones made. No attempt on the part of the municipal authorities is made toward sanitation, and but little, if any, on the part of individuals in the care of their dwellings. The water supply is obtained from cisterns, though there are a few wells. The water, however, seems to be good.

During the Spanish régime, Santiago de las Vegas was used by the military authorities as a place of acclimatization for the newly arrived soldiers, quartering them in barracks erected for that purpose. It is probable that yellow fever existed to some extent among these troops; and it is equally probable that the town, if not infected before, became so then.

The working population consists almost entirely of nonimmune Spaniards, employed in the 2 tobacco factories. These men are all members of the Spanish beneficial societies, and upon the slightest suspicion of illness are transferred to the hospitals in Havana. In this way yellow fever could be easily contracted in Santiago de las Vegas and credited to Havana. There are some rumors of cases of yellow fever having existed during the early part of this year; but unfortunately they can not be substantiated.

Of the 4 cases recently reported all were tobacco workers employed in the factories. The resident medical men deny all knowledge of these cases, and the people are extremely loth to give any information, fearing, no doubt, the closing of their places of business.

It is probable that almost all the small towns in the tobacco district where there are employed large numbers of nonimmune Spaniards, as well as Santiago de las Vegas, are infected, the cases being either credited to Havana or not reported by the Spanish quintas.

From the 4 or 5 cases having occurred in as many different houses in Santiago de las Vegas, and the general sanitary condition of the town, together with the large number of nonimmunes, it is probable that